

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From ~~Saturday~~ September 7. to ~~Tuesday~~ September 10. 1745.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION,

For putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and for commanding all Papists, and reputed Papists, to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, and from within Ten Miles of the same; and for confining Papists, and reputed Papists, to their Habitations; and for putting in Execution the Laws against Riots and Rioters.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS the Eldest Son of the Pretender hath presumed, in open Violation of our Laws, to land in the North West Part of Scotland, and has assembled a considerable Number of Traiterous and Rebellious Persons in Arms, who have set up a Standard in the Name of the Pretender, and, in an audacious Manner, have resisted and attacked some of our Forces, and are now advancing farther in that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain; and there is the greatest Reason to apprehend that these wicked Attempts have been encouraged, and may be supported by a Foreign Force: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the First Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, intituled, "An Act for the better securing the Government by disarming Papists and reputed Papists," it was enacted, That it should and might be lawful for any two or more Justices of the Peace, who should know or suspect any Person to be a Papist, or should be informed that any Person was, or was suspected to be a Papist, to tender, and they were thereby authorized and required forthwith to tender, to such Person so known or suspected to be a Papist, the Declaration set down and expressed in an Act of Parliament made in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament," to be by him made, repeated, and subscribed; and if such Person so required, should refuse to make, repeat, and subscribe the said Declaration, or refuse, or forbear to appear before the said Justices, for the making, repeating, and subscribing thereof, on Notice to him given, or

left at his usual Place of Abode, by any Persons authorized in that Behalf, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of the said two Justices, he was in and by that Act prohibited to have or keep in his House, or elsewhere, or in the Possession of any other Person to his Use, or at his Disposition, any Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, other than such necessary Weapons as should be allowed to him by Order of the Justices of the Peace at a General Quarter Sessions, for the Defence of his House or Person; and that any two or more Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, by Virtue of that Act, might authorize and empower any Person or Persons in the Day-time, with the Assistance of the Constable, or his Deputy, or the Tythingman, or Headborough, where the Search should be, to search for all Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, which should be in the House, Custody, or Possession of any such Papist, or reputed Papist, and seize the same for the Use of their said late Majesties and their Successors. And further, that no Papist, or reputed Papist, so refusing or making Default, should or might have or keep in his own Possession, or in the Possession of any other Person to his Use, or at his Disposition, any Horse or Horses, which should be of the Value of Five Pounds, to be sold; and that any two or more Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, might and should authorize any Person or Persons, with such Assistance as aforesaid, where the Search should be, to search for and seize for the Use of their said late Majesties, and their Successors, all such Horse and Horses, which should be above the Value of Five Pounds to be sold. And whereas by another Act made in the said First Year of the Reign of their said late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, intituled, "An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths," all Persons, who should refuse to take the Oaths therein directed to be taken, after the Tenders thereby directed to be made, and should refuse to make and subscribe the said Declaration in the said Act of the Thirtieth Year of the said late King Charles the Second, should suffer all Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Disabilities, as a Popish Recusant Convict, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever: And whereas in and by an Act made in the Fifth Year

(Price Four-pence.)



Year of the Reign of our Royal Father his late Majesty King George the First, intituled, "An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors," it is Enacted, That it should and might be lawful, to and for two and more Justices of the Peace, or any other Person or Persons, who should be by his Majesty for that Purpose specially appointed by Order in the Privy Council, or by Commission under the Great Seal, to administer and tender the Oaths in the said Act appointed to be taken, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, whom they should or might suspect to be dangerous or disaffected to his Majesty or his Government; and if any Person or Persons, to whom the said Oaths should be so tendered, should neglect or refuse to take the same, such Justices, or any other Person or Persons specially to be appointed as aforesaid, tendering the said Oaths, should certify the Refusal thereof to the next Quarter Sessions of the County, Riding, Liberty, City, Borough, Town Corporate, or Place, in which such Refusal should be made; and the said Refusal should be recorded amongst the Rolls of that Sessions, and should be from thence certified by the Clerk of the Peace of such County, Riding, Liberty, City, Borough, Town Corporate, or Place, into our Court of Chancery or King's Bench, Court of Sessions or Court of Justiciary in Scotland, there to be recorded amongst the Rolls of the said Courts, in a Roll or Rolls there to be provided and kept for that Purpose only; and that every Person so neglecting or refusing to take the said Oaths, should be, from the Time of his Neglect or Refusal, taken, esteemed, and adjudged a Popish Recusant Convict, and as such to forfeit and be proceeded against: And to the Intent and Purpose that no Person might avoid taking the several Oaths in the said Act particularly mentioned, upon any Pretence whatsoever, it is thereby further Enacted, That it should and might be lawful, to and for two or more Justices of the Peace, or any other such Person or Persons, who should be by his Majesty for that Purpose specially appointed, by Order in the Privy Council, or by Commission under the Great Seal, by Writing under their Hands and Seals, to summon any Person to appear before them, at a certain Day and Time therein to be appointed, to take the said Oaths, which said Summons should be served upon such Person, or left at his Dwelling-house, or usual Place of Abode, with one of the Family there; and if such Person who should be so summoned, should neglect or refuse to appear according to such Summons, that then, upon due Proof to be made upon Oath of the serving the said Summons (which Oath such Justices, or any other Person or Persons, specially to be appointed as aforesaid, are by the said Act, enabled to administer) such Justices, or any other Person or Persons specially to be appointed as aforesaid, are thereby required to certify the same to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be

holden for such County, Riding, Liberty, City, Borough, Town Corporate, or Place, there to be entered upon the Rolls of the said Sessions; and if such Person who should be so summoned to take the said Oaths as aforesaid, should neglect or refuse to appear and take the said Oaths, at the said General Quarter Sessions, the Names of the Persons so certified being publicly read at the first Meeting of the said Sessions, that then, and in such Case, such Person should be taken, esteemed, and adjudged a Popish Recusant Convict, and as such to forfeit and be proceeded against, as if such Person had actually refused to take the said Oaths, and the same should be from thence certified by the Clerk of the Peace of such County, Riding, Liberty, City, Borough, Town Corporate, or Place, into the High Court of Chancery or King's Bench, Court of Session or Court of Justiciary in Scotland, there to be recorded amongst the Rolls of the said Court, in a Roll or Rolls there to be provided and kept for that Purpose only: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, every Popish Recusant Convict is to repair to the Place of his usual Dwelling or Abode, and not at any Time to remove above Five Miles from thence, unless thereunto licensed according to the Direction of that Act, or of a subsequent Act made in the Third Year of the Reign of the late King James the First: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Third Year of the late King James the First, intituled, "An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers which may grow by Popish Recusants," it is provided, That all Popish Recusants, indicted or convicted of Recusancy, should depart from the City of London, and Ten Miles Compass of the same, under certain Penalties therein mentioned. And whereas by one other Act of Parliament made in the First Year of the Reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, intituled, "An Act for the removing Papists, and reputed Papists, from the Cities of London and Westminster, and Ten Miles Distance from the same," it is enacted, That for the better discovering and removing all Papists, and reputed Papists, out of the said Cities, and Ten Miles of the same, it should and might be lawful, and it is thereby required, that the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and every Justice of the Peace of the City of London, and for the City and Liberties of Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, and of the Counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex, within their respective Counties, Boroughs and Limits, should from Time to Time cause to be arrested and brought before him every Person or Persons (not being a Merchant Foreigner, or such other Person or Persons as the said Act excepts) within the said Cities, or within Ten Miles of the same, being Papists, or reputed to be Papists, and tender unto him the Declaration mentioned in the Statute made in the Thirtieth Year of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament;" and in Case such Person, upon such Tender, should refuse to repeat, make, and sub-

subscribe the said Declaration, and should after such Refusal remain, continue, or be within the said City or Cities, or Ten Miles Distance from the same, that in every such Case, he or she should forfeit and suffer as a Popish Recusant Convict by the Laws thentofore established, should or might suffer or forfeit; and that every Justice of the Peace should certify all such Subscriptions, and the Names of all Persons refusing to subscribe, upon Tender as aforesaid, under his Hand and Seal, into the Court of King's Bench the next Term, or at the next Quarter Sessions, where such Taking, Subscribing, or Refusal should happen. Now for the Preservation of the publick Peace, and for the better defeating the malicious and wicked Designs of our Enemies, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all our Justices of the Peace, and all others whom it may concern, That they do, with the utmost Diligence and Application, put the said Laws strictly in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and that they tender to them the said Oaths and Declaration, and take from the Refusers thereof their Horses and Arms; and that they do also put strictly in Execution all other Laws made against Papists, reputed Papists, and Nonjurors; and the respective Justices of the Peace, and others concerned to execute our Commands herein, are hereby required to certify an Account of what they shall do pursuant to the same, to Us in our Privy Council. And we do hereby further strictly charge and command all Papists, and reputed Papists (except Merchant Foreigners, and such other Persons as in the said before mentioned Act are excepted) on or before Thursday the Nineteenth Day of this Instant September, to depart out of the said Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, and from all Places within ten Miles Distance from the same: And we do hereby strictly charge and command the Lord Mayor of London, and all Justices of the Peace, of our Cities of London and Westminster, and of our said Counties of Middlesex, Surry, Kent, and Essex, that they do make diligent Search and Enquiry for, and with all Vigour proceed according to the said recited Act of Parliament, against all and every Papist, and reputed Papist, who shall be found within the said Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, and within ten Miles Distance of the same, after the said Nineteenth Day of this Instant September, contrary to the Tenor of the said Act, and the Purport of this our Royal Proclamation. And we do further strictly charge and command, that immediately after the said Nineteenth Day of this Instant September, the Constables, Church-Wardens, and other Officers within the said Cities and Places, do go from House to House in their several Parishes, Hamlets, Constabularies, and Divisions respectively, and there take an Account of the Names and Surnames of all such Persons as are Papists, or Popish Recusants, or reputed so to be, as well Householders as Lodgers, or Servants, and to carry a List of their Names to the two next Justices of the Peace, who are hereby required

to send for and proceed as aforesaid, against all such of them as are not Merchant Foreigners, or other the Persons in the said Act excepted. And we do further strictly charge and command all Popish Recusants, Natives, and Denizens who shall be above the Age of Sixteen Years, that they do, according to the Statutes in that Behalf made, repair to their respective Places of Abode, and do not thence remove or pass above the Distance of five Miles, unless thereto licensed according to Law. And we do hereby further strictly charge and command all our Judges and Justices of Peace, and other Magistrates, that they do use their utmost Endeavours to prevent and suppress all Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Assemblies; and to put in due and strict Execution, all Laws made for preventing, or for the more speedy and effectual suppressing and punishing the same; and that all our loving Subjects be aiding and assisting therein.

Given at our Court at Kensington, the Fifth Day of September 1745, in the Nineteenth Year of our Reign.

GOD save the King.

Florence, Aug. 31. Last Week his Majesty's Ship Sterling Castle, Captain Cooper, with three other Ships of War, were obliged to put into Leghorn by bad Weather. Some Days before they sent into that Port two Dutch Ships bound to Genoa; one from Lisbon, with many Effects belonging to Genoa, the other from Rochelle with Corn for that Port; likewise a Genoese Settee with the Pope's Colours.

Journal from the Austrian Head Quarters at Aujest, September 1.

Although her Hungarian and Bohemian Majesty's Army has remained for some Days in the Camp here by Aujest, without making any farther Motion, or having undertaken any Thing else of Importance, our advanced Troops and detached Parties continually molest and annoy the Enemy in every Way imaginable; the Blow given by Lieutenant Colonel Desoffi, posted at Dubenetz, to the Foragers sent out from the Enemy's Right Wing to Honstorzan, the 26th of August, may serve as a farther Confirmation of this, inasmuch as not only their whole Escort was entirely routed, but also a considerable Number of the three Battalions of Grenadiers sent with Cannon to their Succour, were killed, seven Men taken Prisoners, and 96 Horses, most of which belonged to Officers, were carried off; instead of Forage the Enemy carried nothing back but dead and wounded; on our Side we had only one Man kill'd, and eight Men, and three Horses, wounded.

That the Enemy's main Army by Semonitze had not changed its Position, was reported by General Nadasti the 27th at Jassena, with this Addition, that one of our Patroles took three Men Prisoners in the Neighbourhood of Versovina the same Day.

Lieutenant Colonel Franquini reported on the other Hand from Koppein, that the Prussians, encamped by Pless, fortified the Church, Farm-House, Barns, and the Inn there; compelled 300 Boors

300 Boats to work daily thereon; that they had made six Pontons, and transported many of their Sick to Jaromirz.

Count Nadasti confirmed all this, and added, that besides the said Bridges and the Command posted by the Church, a whole Regiment of Infantry was placed in that Neighbourhood; from whence it was the less to be doubted, that the Enemy was in Want of Provision, but more especially their Garrison in Jaromirz, as the Commandant had already demanded all the Corn and Grain from the Inhabitants there.

The same Day the Prussians undertook a Forage in the Villages about Jaromirz, which could not be prevented, as they had two whole Regiments of Foot, and 2000 Horse, to cover them.

On the other Hand, our Detachment sent to Braunau has been fortunate, having on the Road attacked a Command of the Enemy which was conveying a great Number of Waggons thither, and taken two Lieutenants, three under Officers, and not only 50 common Men Prisoners, but also carried off a great many Horses and other Things on that Occasion.

The 29th came Advice from General Nadasti, that about 2000 Men of the Enemy's Right Wing were sent over the Elbe, and took Post by the Church at Jaromirz; at the same Time Part of the Enemy's Troops, posted for some Time by Neustadt, drew towards Nahorzan, and one of our free Parties towards Braunau, which seized several Prussian Waggons going thither with Provisions, and 13 Horses; and also took four Dragoon Horses and several Men near Politz.

The 30th came an Account from Count Nadasti and from Major General Baron St. Andrée, that the Prussians, in the Neighbourhood of Neustadt, having set Fire to their Camp there, broke up early in the Morning, and marched into another between Dubno and Rutsch.

Baron St. Andrée also advises, that a very strong Command of the Enemy fell upon him the Night before, but that, tho' the Fire lasted two Hours, not a Man was wounded on our Side, and, the Croats coming to his Assistance, he repulsed the Enemy.

Prince Charles went in the Afternoon to Koniggratz to view the Fortification-Works there, and returned to the Head Quarters in the Evening.

The 31st his Highness went, accompanied by Prince Lobcowitz, to Bohuslavitz and Neustadt, not only to observe the Position of the Enemy there, but to concert some Measures with Count Nadasti and Baron St. Andrée.

In the mean while came Advice from Lieutenant Colonel Desoffi, that though the Prussians, on their Forage the Day before, advanced towards him with a great Number of Foot and Horse, he maintained his Post till Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, when another Body of 4000 Men joining them, he was obliged to retreat, though only half a Quarter of a Mile, to Policzan.

Lieutenant Colonel Franquini advised, that

he was informed the Night before, that a Corps of about 10000 Men passed the Night before, with a great deal of Baggage, through Belkoveck, which he thought the more to be depended on, as he observed this Morning a void Space in the Right Wing of the Enemy's Camp, where were some Regiments before.

Vienna, Sept. 1, N. S. Prince Charles is encamped from Czernilow to Tchibus, while the King of Prussia having assembled at Nachod all his Out-Posts from Scalitz, Neustadt and Politz, and recalled General Du Moulin, has, notwithstanding the Neighbourhood of the Austrians, retaken the Post from Schmirchitz to Jaromirz, and from the Latter along the Mettau.

Vienna, Sept. 8, N. S. The Austrians were upon the 4th Instant extended on the East Side of the Elbe, in two Lines, for the Space of an Hour's Distance, on each Side of Aujest, a Village between Tchibus and Czernilow, and the Prussians on the other Side of the Elbe, from Schmirchitz to Jaromirz.

Berlin, Sept. 7, N. S. We have Advice from Silesia, that the Hussars under General Nadasti have penetrated through the County of Glatz into the Duchy of Munsterberg, which they have entirely pillaged, and particularly the Town of Franckenstein. The Corps of our Troops under the Command of the reigning Prince of Dessau, is very quiet in the Camp at Diskoup on the Frontiers of Saxony; from whence it is concluded here, that an Accommodation between the two Courts is upon the Anvil; however, they continue making Preparations for a vigorous Defence here.

Berlin, Sept. 11, N. S. Roeder's Regiment of Foot, which is arrived at Crossen from Konigsberg in Prussia, as also the Battalion of the Hospital from Memel, are expected here to reinforce this Garrison. There are besides above 1000 Recruits in Town, who are exercised every Day, and five Squadrons of Hussars have Orders to repair hither. The Potsdam Gate is more strongly fortified than any of the others of the Suburbs. The Duke of Holstein, who is Governor, has taken upon himself, in case of Necessity, to defend it with some regular Troops and some Burghers, and he will be assisted by the Counts Schaffgotich and de Kamecke. We have Advice from Bohemia, that his Prussian Majesty has detached 10,000 Men, under the Command of General Gessler, towards Zittau in Lusatia, to follow the Detachment from the Combined Army, which by this Time is arrived in the Neighbourhood of Dresden. As to the rest, the Armies remain in the same Position. We have an Account here, that a Detachment from Colonel Franquini's Regiment of Hungarians penetrated into the Quarters of M. Valori, the French Minister at Jaromirz, plunder'd his Baggage, and carried off his Secretary M. d'Arget, the Marquis having been saved by the Guard, which came in very opportunely and killed one of the Hungarians. Letters from Dresden take Notice, that the Prince of Anhalt has changed his Camp near Halle, and that Hostilities are not yet commenced. In the mean while

while Couriers are passing daily between the Camp of the King of Prussia and that of the Prince of Anhalt. This Moment a Courier from Lieutenant General Nassau, who commands the Siege of Cosel, is arrived here with the agreeable News, that the Fortress of Cosel was obliged to surrender the 5th of this Month, and that the Garrison, to the Number of 2800 Men, have been made Prisoners of War.

Dresden, Sept. 7, N. S. The first Detachment from the combined Army in Bohemia arrived here the 5th, and continues its March the 10th or the 11th to reinforce Count Rutowski. The second will be here the 13th or the 15th, the Day is uncertain as the Infantry come by Water, and will be posted at Grossen Hayn, till the Intention of that from the Prussian Army towards Lusatia can be better determined. Prince Charles has sent Lieutenant Colonel Desoffi, an excellent Partisan, with about 600 Hussars, to observe it. His Polish Majesty's Troops at Meseritz have Orders to march to Saxony, notwithstanding the negative Answers of the Ministry at Berlin to the Notification from hence: But as a greater Corps of Prussians is assembling on their Route, it is very uncertain how they will be able to pass. We are further informed, that the Prussian Detachment above-mentioned demanded Contributions of some Villages in Lusatia, turned to the Right, and is gone to Silesia by the same Route over his Polish Majesty's Territories that the Garrison from Prague took that Year.

At the Camp at Vilvoerden, Sept. 13, N. S. We have just received Advice from Brigadier General Mordaunt, that he arrived Yesterday at Mons with the late Garrison of Ostend.

Camp of Vilvoerden, Sept. 16, N. S. This Army continues in the same Situation, as well as that of the Enemy, from which however Detachments have been made to reinforce the Body under the Command of Count Clermont, which, according to the French Accounts, now consists of 20000. It is marched towards Namur, and it is thought will pass the Sambre between that Place and Charleroy, to continue its March towards Lorraine or the Rhine. An Officer arrived here this Day from the King of the Romans, to notify his Election to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The Great Duke was to stay with the Army upon the Rhine till the Arrival of the Queen of Hungary at Aschaffenberg, where he was to meet her Majesty as To-morrow, and they were to make their Entry into Francfort together.

Hague, Sept. 16, N. S. An Estafette arrived here this Morning from Francfort, with an Account of the Great Duke's Nomination, on Monday last, to the Imperial Dignity, by all the Electoral Suffrages present; the Ambassadors of Brandenburg and Palatin having voluntarily withdrawn the Evening before not to assist at the Assembly of the Election.

Hague, Sept. 17, N. S. The News of the Great Duke's Elevation to the Imperial Dignity, that arrived here Yesterday, has spread an universal Joy over all Ranks and Stations here, almost beyond Example, even the lowest Mob giving publick Demonstrations of their Satisfaction, by making Bonfires of what Matter they could draw together, not sparing their very Furniture. The French Post of To-day has brought the News, that the Citadel of Tortona surren-

dred on the 3d Instant; the Garrison not to serve against France or Spain for a Year.

Dublin, August 31.

This Day arrived his Excellency the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom. His Excellency was received at his Landing by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of Dublin. The Foot Forces in Garrison, with the Militia of the City, lined the Streets, through which his Excellency (attended by a Regiment of Horse, the Battle-Axe Guards, and the other Officers attending the State) proceeded amidst the Acclamations of the People, with the usual Ceremony, to the Castle, where, in the Council Chamber, his Excellency took the Oaths appointed to be taken by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and received the Sword from their Excellencies the Lords Justices. After which the great Guns in his Majesty's Park the Phoenix were fired, and answered by Volleys from the Regiments on Duty which were drawn out upon College Green: And his Excellency repairing to the Presence Chamber, received there the Compliments of the Nobility and other Persons of Distinction, upon his safe Arrival to take upon him the Government of this Kingdom.

Kensington, September 10.

This Day the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, waited on his Majesty with the following Address.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg Leave to approach your Sacred Person, and with the sincerest Joy to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy Return to these your British Dominions.

Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, at the same Time, with the warmest Sentiments of Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty, to express our grateful Returns to Heaven for the Blessing upon your Majesty's Arms in the Conquest of the Islands and Forts of Cape Breton; a Place of the greatest Consequence to this Nation, as it secures to your Majesty's Subjects a free and uninterrupted Trade in America, and protects them from the Insults of a dangerous and inveterate Enemy. And we intirely rely on your Royal Patronage and Protection, to secure to these Kingdoms the perpetual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquisition.

The rash and daring Attempts of the professed Enemies of this Nation, in Favour of a popish and abjur'd Pretender, have filled the Hearts of us your loyal Citizens with the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation. And we beg Leave to give your Majesty the most solemn Assurances, that we will be ready upon all Occasions to sacrifice all that is dear and valuable to us in Defence of your Majesty's Royal Person and Family, and in Support of our happy Constitution both in Church and State.

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To



To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for the seasonable Assurances you give me, in this dutiful Address, of your Attachment and Affection to my Person and Government. The Abhorrence and Detestation which you shew, of the present Attempts of the Enemies of our happy Constitution in Church and State, are extremely agreeable to me. I take very kindly your Congratulations upon the Success of my Arms in the Reduction of Cape Breton. The City of London may always be assured of my utmost Endeavours for the Security and Extent of their Trade and Commerce.

They were received very graciously, and all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

Kensington, September 10.

Yesterday the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, waited on his Majesty with the following Address.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, and the rest of your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy, for your City of London.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor and the rest of your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, most humbly beg Leave to approach your Majesty's Throne, and to congratulate your Majesty on your safe Arrival in your British Dominions.

We are truly sensible of your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours, to promote the Happiness and true Interest of all your Subjects, and that your Majesty in the carrying on the War abroad, has aimed only at preserving the Balance of Power, and procuring to Europe a valuable and lasting Peace: And although a great Superiority in the Numbers of the Enemy, hath prevented that Success to your Majesty's Forces in Flanders, which their Bravery and Resolution, under the Command and Example of his Royal Highness the Duke deserved, yet the Successes of your Majesty's Arms, particularly in the important Capture of Cape Breton, that Nursery of the Fleet, and Support of the Trade of France, and the many valuable Prizes made by other your Majesty's Subjects, since the Commencement of the War, have left the Enemy, amidst their Conquests, little solid cause of Triumph.

And as your Majesty's Kingdoms are now invaded, by a Descent made in Favour of the Pretender to your Crown, supported by the common Disturbers of the Peace of Europe, we cannot sufficiently express our Gratitude to your Majesty, for your paternal Regard of your Subjects, in immediately returning to their Defence and Relief, notwithstanding the important Affairs in which your Majesty was engaged.

We your Majesty's most loyal Lieutenancy, do therefore beg Leave to renew our Assurances to your Majesty, that we will fully execute the Powers intrusted with us, by having the Militia of this City always in Readiness: And at the Expence of our Lives and Fortunes, endeavour to support your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession to these Kingdoms, in your Royal Line, by which only we can hope to transmit to our Posterity, our Religion and Li-

berties, those valuable Blessings we so eminently enjoy under your Majesty's most mild and gracious Administration.

Rich. Walsh, Clerk to his Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this loyal and seasonable Address. The Assurance of your Duty and Affection, and of your Resolution to execute the Powers intrusted with you, for the Security and Support of my Government, are very agreeable to me, and cannot but be of great Use in this Juncture.

They were received very graciously, and all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand. And his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Thomas Hankey, Esq; one of the said Commissioners.

Whitehall, September 6, 1745.

Whereas it has been represented to his Majesty, that an anonymous Letter came by the Post on Thursday the 8th of August last, and by the Mark and Charge, thereupon, seems to have been put into the General Post-Office in London, directed To Mr. George Cartwright, Esq; at Offington, near Carlton upon Trent, Nottinghamshire, threatening, that if the Waggoners were not suffered to pass and repass quietly, without Weighing, and the Stilyard, which had been set up for Weighing of Waggoners on that Road, pulled down, both his House, and the Houses of several other Gentlemen, acting as Trustees for the Turnpikes, on the North Side of Foston Bridge to Little Drayton, in Nottinghamshire, should be consumed to Ashes, with several most horrid Expressions of Destruction to the said Gentlemen.

His Majesty for the better discovering, and bringing to Justice the Person or Persons concerned in writing, and sending the said Letter, is pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his Accomplices, or Accomplices, so as he, they, or any of them, may be apprehended, and convicted thereof.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

And as a farther Encouragement, the Commissioners for the said Turnpikes do hereby promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons making such Discovery as aforesaid, to be paid by Mr. Edmund Kirke, of East Markham, in the County of Nottingham, Attorney at Law, or by Mr. Lechmere Kirke, Attorney at Law, at Mr. Wrench's, Stationer in Woodstreet, London.

Lechmere Kirke.

War-Office, September 6, 1745.

His Majesty, having thought fit to augment the Four Battalions of Foot Guards doing Duty at home, is pleased to order that the Sum of Six Pounds, Bounty Money, should be paid to each Man five Feet seven Inches high, or upwards, without Shoes, and under 30 Years of Age, who shall enlist with any Officer, belonging to the said Regiments of Guards, or with any Officer of Horse, Dragoons, Foot or Marines in Order to serve in the Guards, and shall be approved by them as able-bodied Men, on or before the 24th of this instant September; the said Bounty Money with Subsistence from the Time of their enlisting respectively to be paid on their Arrival on the Parade, in St. James's Park, London; And that the Sum of Four Pounds Bounty Money shall be paid to each Man who shall enlist to serve in the Regiments of Guards, answering the above Description after the said 24th Instant, and before the 1st of October next. This publick Notice is hereby given of these his Majesty's Commands, that the proper Officers, and all Persons concerned, may govern themselves accordingly.

By his Majesty's Command,

Will. Yonge.

General Post-Office, August 24, 1745.

Whereas the Communication with Flanders, by the Way of Ostend, is interrupted, and for the present at an End; Publick Notice is hereby given to all Merchants

chants and others whom it may concern, That as their Letters for the several Parts and Provinces of the Austrian Netherlands are now, of Necessity, to be forwarded by the Way of Holland, it will be most proper for them to inclose their Letters and Packets, or recommend them to such as may be their Friends or Correspondents in Holland, from thence to be forwarded to the Places they are designed for in the Netherlands aforesaid; as also that it will be most safe and convenient for them, that the Answers, in Return to their said Letters, should be sent under Cover to Holland, to be forwarded from thence to this Office.

But in regard to the Correspondence with the Army; all Persons are hereby to take Notice, That their Letters, directed for any Person or Persons in the same, will be received at this Office, and from hence forwarded to the Army, in the Manner hitherto observed, a proper Method of conveying the Army Letters directly from hence, having been settled by the Way of Holland, in Conformity to the Usages in regard thereto, during the Wars of King William and Queen Anne.

By Command of the Post-master General,
George Shelvöcke, Sec.

East India-house, Sept. 4, 1745.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, That a General Court of the said Company will be holden at this House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the 25th Instant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, the same being a Quarterly Court.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of his Majesty's Ships the *Centurion* and *Tryal's Prize*, that were on board at the Taking and Destroying the Town of Payta, that they may receive their respective Shares of the Remainder of the Plunder of the said Town, at Mr. Jasper's Office on Tower-hill, on Monday and Tuesday the 14th and 15th of October next; and that such of the said Officers and Companies, as have not hitherto been paid their Shares of the first Dividend of the said Plunder, may receive the same at the said Times and Place.

And that on the Wednesday and Thursday following, the 16th and 17th of October, there will be paid to the Foremastmen of his Majesty's Ship *Centurion*, and them only, the Remainder of the Produce of the Prize *Nuestra Señora del Cabadonga*, at Mr. Jasper's Office aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to the Petty Officers and Seamen, who were on Board his Majesty's Ship *Solebay*, at the Time of the Capture of the Spanish Register Ship the *Concordia*, that they may receive their respective Shares of the first Payment of the said Prize, at Mr. Richard Bowery's House in Chequer-Yard without Aldgate, on the 18th and 19th of September instant, between Ten in the Morning and Two in the Afternoon; and that thence forward, the Shares that shall not then have been paid, may be received at the same Place, the first Wednesday in every succeeding Month; and proper Notice will be given in this Paper, when the Second Payment will be made.

Pursuant to an Order of the last General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Lewes for the County of Sussex, Notice is hereby given, That the Justices of the Peace for the said County, intend, at their next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held at Lewes in the said County, on Thursday the 10th Day of October next ensuing the Date hereof, to contract with any Person or Persons for the Repairing and Amending that Part of Lamberhurst Bridge, and the Roads thereunto belonging, as are within the said County of Sussex; where any Person or Persons may offer his or their Proposal for that Purpose.

Searle, Clerk of the Peace of Sussex.

Advertisement.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John London, of Tiverton, in the County of Devon, Merchant, intend to meet on the 7th of November next, at Three in the Afternoon, at the House of Thomas Atkey, called Atkey's Coffee in the Serge-market of the City of Exon, in order to make a second Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.

THE under-mentioned Persons claiming the Benefit of the Act lately passed for Relief of insolvent Debtors, the following Notices have been brought to the Printer of the London Gazette, to be inserted in this Paper, and are herein inserted in Obedience to the said Act.

The following Person being Fugitives for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January, 1742, and having surrendered themselves to the Keeper of his Majesty's Prison of the Fleet, London, hereby gives Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Tubb, late of High Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Cheesemonger. Thomas Ingram, late of Tooley-street, in the Parish of St. Olave Southwark, Haberdasher of Small Wares, Brewer and Chapman.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper or Goaler of his Majesty's Court of the Palace of Rochester in the County of Kent, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Maidstone in and for the County of Kent, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Steele, late of Greenwich, in Kent, Gent. and not John Steel, as inserted by Mistake in the Gazette of Tuesday August 13.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendered himself to the Keeper of the King's Bench Prison in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament, made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in and for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Henry Shipton, late of Offett, in the County of Essex, Sawyer.

N. B. If any Person in the foregoing List of Prisoners shall find, on the Perusal of this Gazette, that there is any Error, such Error shall, upon Notice, be rectified in the next Gazette Gratis.